

WHEN OLD TIPPECANOE RAN

Famous Cider-Barrel Campaign of 1840
Was Like That of '92 in Many Ways.

Story of One of the Most Picturesque Political
Battles in History Retold with a Re-
print of the Thrilling Songs.

New York Press.

The campaign of 1840, one of the most eventful in American political history, is one of the most interesting to contemplate this year. In many respects the issues on which the parties went to battle were like those which mark the present fight. Besides the Whig nominee of 1840 was the grandfather of the Republican standard-bearer of 1892.

The Whigs stood for protection, a sound currency and national bank, and the supervision of the executive officers by Congress; for a modification of the veto power, internal improvements and the reduction of public expenses.

The spirit of Andrew Jackson was still dominant in the Democratic councils. By his course toward the national bank Jackson had paved the way for a financial crisis. The reduction in the tariff brought about by the act of 1832 tended greatly to unsettle the finances of the country. Clay's compromise measure of 1833 did not help matters much. Jackson's arbitrary removals and his entire disregard of public opinion embittered the Whigs toward him.

Van Buren was Old Hickory's chosen successor in office. The smooth, polished New Yorker, however, lacked the personality of his predecessor. Democratic disaffection, a financial panic and official defections made his presidential term more memorable than any act of statesmanship. The extravagance and profligacy of the Democratic Congress, the speculations of the Democratic officeholders and the shameless abuse of power by the Van Buren administration were strong points of attack on the part of the Whig stump orators.

The Twenty-sixth Congress, which assembled in December of 1839, was chosen on the old general ticket system and not by State districts. The Democratic Clerk of the old House refused to recognize Whig members from New Jersey. He had received proper certificates and so delayed the organization of the House. A deadlock continued for several days. It was ended by the election of John Quincy Adams as temporary Speaker. On final organization the House admitted the Democratic members from New Jersey in defiance of all right and justice.

This Congress consisted of 242 members. Each was paid out of the treasury of the United States \$2,000 for stationary expenses, and each was furnished six penknives and four inkstands. The Congressmen used fifteen barrels of ink during the long session.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES IN 1840.

Party assessments were vigorously imposed by the Democratic leaders. The Tammany general committee of New York city had charge of the New York customhouse. They freely made arbitrary demands for the good of the service.

The defalcations of Swartwout, the collector of the port of New York, amounted to \$1,250,000. The minor officials revelled in extravagant expenditures. Investigation showed that each official of the customhouse had been allowed \$275 a year for stationery; wholesale corruption existed. The government had to pay \$122 a gross for steel pens, when the market price was only \$1.50 for sand at the rate of \$3.50 a peck, when the market price was 12¢ a bushel, and for paper by the ream \$80, when it was worth only \$15. The Democratic district attorney of New York had received seventy odd thousand dollars of government money.

The condition of the country when the Whig convention met on Dec. 1839, at Harrisburg, was deplorable in the extreme. The panic of 1837 had not yet subsided. Bank suspensions were common events. The general and State governments were heavily burdened with debt. The farmers were unable to sell their products. Manufactures had almost ceased to exist. The woolen industry had been practically killed by Democratic tariff agitation. Wild-cat banks added to the general financial disorder by issuing bills worth much less than their face value. Clay drafted in a speech that he could see "no gleam of light" for the existing wretched condition of things.

The time was ripe for united and intelligent political action on the part of the Whigs. Clay was the party favorite. His letter, written a few days before the convention, declaring that he placed his trust in the hands of his friends, and would submit to the decision of the convention, had been variously interpreted. Some said he was favoring Harrison, and others said he was favoring Webster. Harrison and Webster were the two candidates. Three candidates were presented to the convention—Clay, Harrison and Webster. The friends of Webster favored Harrison, and their votes secured his election. The available man had defeated the man of magnetism.

Harrison's was a name to conjure with. His record as a soldier, as Governor of the Northwest, and his well-known character for probity, as well as his personal views in favor of a sound currency and "the American system" made him the strongest man of his party. Clay, soon after the convention, pledged his support to the party's nominee.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

The Democratic national convention met on May 5, 1840. The next day a platform was adopted. Its various planks were in the form of resolutions, and make curious reading now. The first one declared "that it is inexpedient and dangerous for the federal government to exercise doubtful constitutional power;" the second and third asserted that the federal government had no authority to make internal improvements; the fourth resolved "that justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country;" the fifth plank declared "that it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government;" the sixth plank was in opposition to a national bank; the seventh asserted that Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all efforts made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery ought to be discontinued. The other resolutions were unimportant. On the day following Martin Van Buren was renominated without opposition.

Immediately began the hottest political campaign ever waged in any country. The giants of both parties took the stump. Webster, Clay, Corwin and Tyler and others spoke to the largest audiences that had ever gathered on American soil. The misdoings of the Democrats were denounced in the most scathing terms. The Whigs had adopted no platform. Their candidate was their platform and Democratic corruption, incompetency and usurpation their text.

From May to November the contest raged. It was a veritable battle of the giants. The Democrats were thrown on the defensive from the very first. Van Buren cut no figure in the campaign. Jackson and Harrison's principles were the Democratic rallying cry. The Whig leaders skillfully arraigned the Democratic extravagance and corruption of the administration. The prevailing hard times favored the Whigs. The people everywhere turned out. The whole country was one vast revival camp. At Dayton, O., 100,000 people assembled to hear Harrison speak. The Democratic platform was the subject of bitter denunciation.

LOG CABIN AND BARREL OF CIDER.

On platform and in public print the Whigs fought a winning fight. From the first their leaders were confident. "Every breeze says change," was Webster's words in one speech. The excitement was intense. A Democratic journal suggested that if Harrison were given a log cabin and

a barrel of cider he would be content. Immediately the log-cabin and cider-barrel were seized upon as Whig emblems. Skin caps were worn by enthusiastic Harrison men. Great balls were started rolling about the country as symbols of the expected Whig avalanche in November. Political caricature was in its infancy. Van Buren was depicted in a print in the act of dissolving his "Kitchen Cabinet," himself armed with a churndasher, clearing the kitchen of all opponents. Horace Greeley started the Log Cabin, and made it the ablest exponent of Whig principles. Its circulation soon reached the unprecedented figure of eighty thousand copies a week.

POLITICAL POETRY IN 1840.

Political poetry was used with disastrous effect against the Democrats.

"GO IT, HARRISON!"

One little bit, more expressive than poetic, ran thus:

Go it, Harrison!

Come it, Tyler!

And we'll burst Van Buren's blither.

The most celebrated of the campaign pieces was that entitled "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too." Afterward the chorus was adapted to other pieces. The following are some of the original stanzas:

"TIPPECANOE AND TYLER, TOO."

What has caused the great commotion, motion, motion,

All our country through?

It is the ball a-rolling on, on,

For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too; Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.

And with them we'll beat little Van, Van, Van,

Van is a used-up man,

And with them we'll beat little Van.

See the bold standard tottering, tottering, tottering,

Down it must go,

And in its place we'll rear the flag

Of Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.

Let them talk about hard cider, cider, cider,

And log cabins, too,

'Twill only help to speed the ball

For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.

The latch string hangs outside the door, door,

door,

And is never pulled through,

For it never was the custom of

Old Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.

He always has his table set, set, set,

For all honest and true,

And invites them in to take a bite

With Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.

See the spoolmen and leg treasurers, treasurers,

All in a stew,

For well they know they stand no chance

With Tippecanoe and Tyler, too.

"Old Alleghany" was another popular campaign song:

Alleghany,

Alleghany,

Farewell, dear Van,

You're not our man;

To guide the ship

We'll try old Tip.

Take care your toes,

Ye loaves!

As ye're in trouble

And may see double,

Hang no bell

To sound your knell.

The gathering ball is rolling still,

And still gathering as it rolls.

Ye office-holders fed with pap

Have very saucy grown;

We tell ye, sirs, we don't like that

And mean to make it known.

With promises we've long been fed,

But do not like the feed.

We'd rather have a little bread,

Something else to eat.

Old Alleghany sent us here

To bid you all "Be of good cheer."

HARRISON AS A SOLDIER IN VERSE.

Harrison's deeds as a soldier were noted in song, one stanza of which runs:

Where cannon were pealing and brave men were reeling

In the cold arms of death from the fire of the foe,

Where balls flew the thickest and blows fell the quickest

In front of the battle brave, bold Harry did go.

GREELEY'S GATHERING SONG.

Greeley's gathering song was another good one:

They're gathering, they're gathering on hill-side and plain,

They swart every vale and o'ershadow each river;

Each hamlet and dell is made vocal again

With the soul-thrilling cry of "Our country forever."

The flag of the Free to the breeze is unfurled,

And well may the fons of corruption be bold

In the glory and strength of their Harrison's name.

"Gold Spoon Versus Hard Cider" was another celebrated campaign song:

In a cabin made of logs,

By the river side,

There the honest farmer lives,

Free from sloth and pride.

To the gorgeous palace town

And his rival see,

In his robes of real estate—

Tinsiedled finery.

See the farmer to his meal

Joyfully repair,

Crackers, cheese, and cider, too—

A hard but homely fare.

Master to his breakfast comes

At the hour of noon,

Slipping from a china cup

With a golden spoon.

The campaign ended with Harrison's triumph. He received 60 out of the 244 electoral votes. Harrison reached Washington in February. His course thither from North Bend, Ind., was one of great triumph. He held his inauguration, a month later, was a brilliant affair. Mr. Webster became Secretary of State.

The action of the Democratic party, as outlined in the platform of 1840, was much the same as it is to-day. Bourbons never had political wisdom. Nor do they ever acquire it. On the part of the Democrats the cardinal issues were protection to home industries, civil-service reform and opposition to Democratic corruption—the same issues on which the battle of 1892 will be fought out. The new administration promised well for the future. But General Harrison was lashed night and day by the administrative reforms and the clamors of office-seekers. The pressure proved too much for him. On April 3 he died in harness, a victim of overwork. Tyler succeeded to the presidency.

A Stranger to Toll.

Philadelphia Times.

The spectacular features of Terrence V. Powderly are added on duty in the papers. Since Mr. Powderly quit work years ago to agitate politics, he has been one of the most prominent workmen in the country.

ANOTHER HAPPY MAN.

Having Been Cured of the Drink Disease,

He Relates His Experience for the

Benefit of Others.

The following testimonial to the merits of the Wherrell bichloride of gold treatment for the cure of drunkenness is an unsolicited expression of one who was saved at the eleventh hour. The Wherrell institute is located at No. 643 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, Ind., and its officers solicit correspondence.

I write this on the morning of the glorious Fourth of July, while the bigger stands on the top of the soldiers' monument and calls for the heroic dead who died for our country's sake. I wonder why it is that there is no monument, no public demonstration, for the millions of innocent men who have died, struggling to free themselves from the demon alcohol, but all that I know is that they are dead, and that I am alive.

Innocent they are when they first begin to acquire this habit, "for they know not what they do." They take a few glasses of beer, but realize that they are laying the foundation for a miserable existence, not only for themselves but also for their friends, who must suffer too.

My story, which I am going to relate, is only a repetition of the sad story that might be related of millions, living and dead, except that in the last struggle, just before the dark cloud of death hovered over me, I was saved from everlasting destruction by a miraculous and wonderful cure, known as the "Wherrell Bichloride of Gold Treatment."

For about twenty years I have been a slave to the great destroyer, whisky. I cannot describe the suffering I endured, for it would take volumes and then the history would not be told. I not only squandered my little estate, which was left me by my angel mother, who went down to the grave in debt for her, but I have made by my industry and labor for the past twenty years. I have looked through the iron bars of many of our great prisons, the corridors and cells of the Tombs, of New York city, and the famous Bridewell prison of Chicago are familiar to me, for I have languished in each of them.

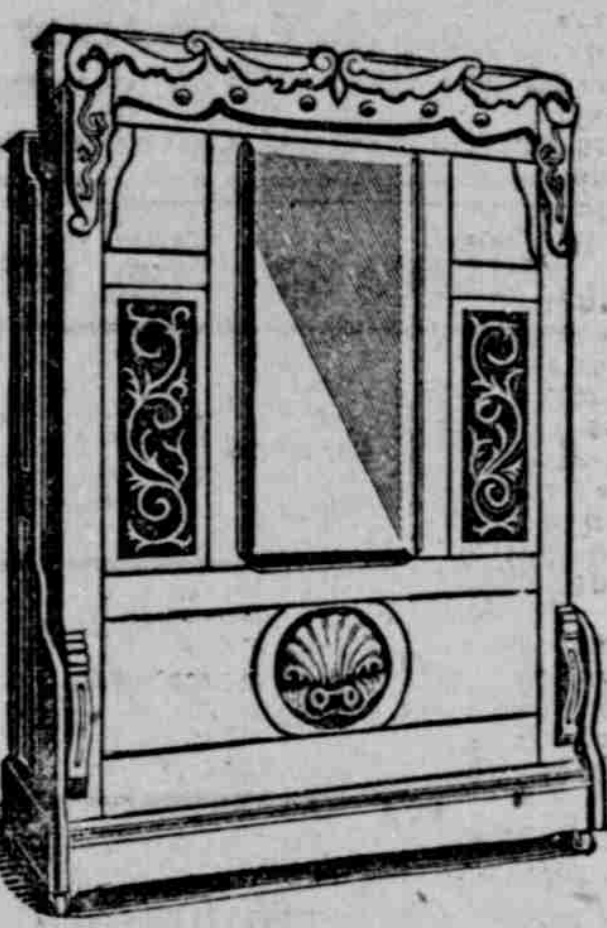
By a mere accident I found my way to the Wherrell Bichloride of Gold in the state of this city, and after taking their first cent for two weeks I am a cured man and am free from the demon of demons forevermore. Glory be to God for my deliverance, and may I live long enough to make amends both to God and to man for my misdeeds.

(Signed) S. W. FITZPATRICK, Franklin, Ind.

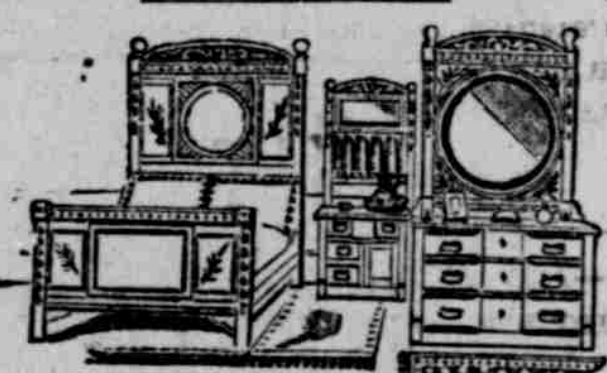
OUR ANNUAL SUMMER SALE.

REMEMBER, every article in our store is strictly first-class and new; everything was made and bought since last January. Don't buy old-style, shop-worn goods when you can get the latest styles, all new, for less money. We must make room for our fall stock, hence the prices below.

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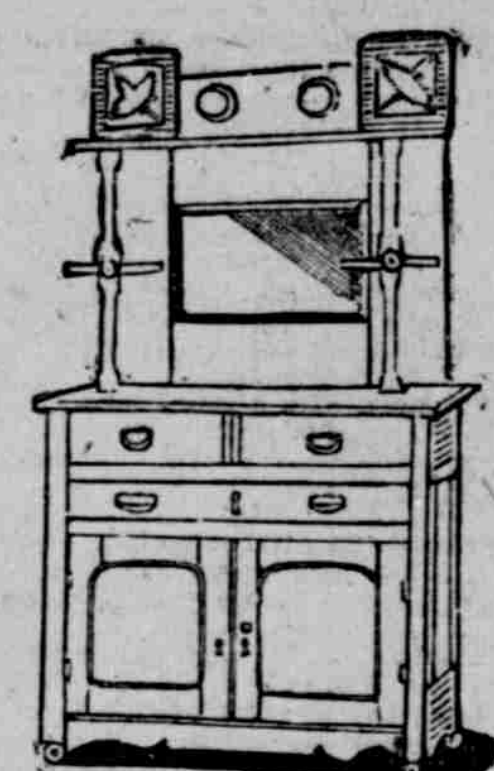


100 on hand. Come and buy one of our \$22 Antique Folding Beds, large glass; we have some beauties for \$25, \$35, \$45, \$50, \$75 and \$100. Sole agents for the Hotel Bed.



100 Bedroom Suites at \$10 each; these suites are worth \$18; large glass. They won't last long at this price. See our \$20, \$25, \$35, \$50, \$75 and \$100 Suites. All are bargains.

5,000 rolls Wall-Paper at 5¢ per roll. Fine Parlor Paper, 10¢, 15¢, 20¢ and 25¢.



SIDEBOARDS.

The largest line in the State. \$7 for a good Sideboard; \$15 Antique Oak Sideboard. See our \$20, \$25, \$35, \$50 and \$75 Sideboards.

CARPETS.

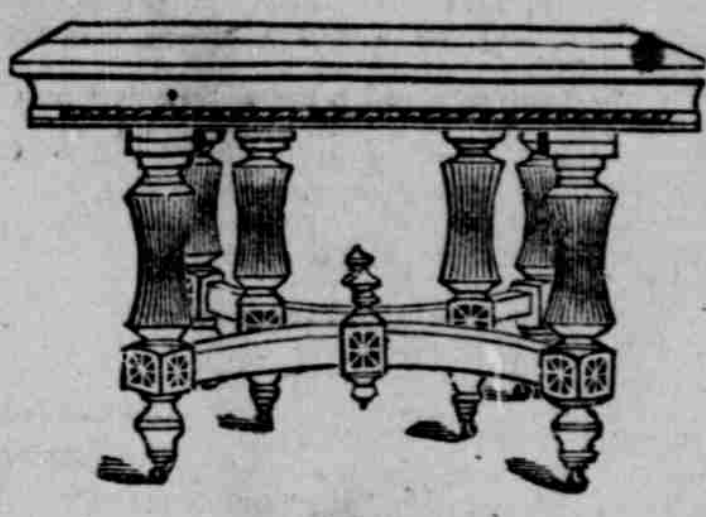
10 rolls, damaged in shipping, at 25¢ per yard. 150 remnants, all Wool, at 35¢. 10 pieces, all Wool, at 45¢. 200 remnants Straw Matting at your own price. 50 Art Squares, \$5 each. 100 odd Lace Curtains, your own price. Rugs at half price. Large line Lace and Chenille Curtains.

TRUNKS.

Come and buy a Trunk at your own price. Largest line in the State. 100 samples to select from. \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10, \$15 and \$25.

HAMMOCKS.

25c to \$3.



ROCKERS.

300 samples. Lawn Settees at your own price. Platform Rocker \$2.50, see it.

REFRIGERATORS.

25 left. All go at less than cost. We will not carry them over; they must be sold.

STOVES.

Two-burner Gas Stove, \$3. We have them at \$5, \$10, \$15 and \$22. We have the finest line of Cook Stoves and Ranges in the State. Good Cook Stove, \$5.50.

QUEENSWARE.

\$1 will buy Decorated Stand Lamp. \$2.50 will buy Decorated Toilet Set. \$7 will buy 100-piece Dinner Set.

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AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

Cure guaranteed. Offices, Rooms 26 and 27 Lorraine Building, corner Washington and Tennessee streets. Institute, 643 North Illinois street. We invite all interested to call or write for particulars. W. H. MENDENHALL, Secretary.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Commissioner Bennett Shows Temper in Criticizing an Utterance of This Paper.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

In your paper of this morning you state that the monument commissioners have decided to introduce tablets commemorating achievements of Indiana men during territorial and colonial times. Had you taken the pains to make proper inquiry, you would have learned that such sensational editorials were without the slightest foundation in fact. No such silly propositions have ever, to my knowledge, been advanced in the board, but, on the contrary, it is the declared intention of the present commissioners to make the monument solely commemorative of the soldiers and sailors who went out from Indiana at the call of the country to defend its flag. So determined is the board of commissioners that such shall be the exclusive character of the monument, that they have decided that not a name of any kind shall anywhere appear upon the structure—neither of commissioners, architects, contractors, sculptors, or of anybody else. In the original design of the architect, tablets are prepared for such inscriptions or designs as the commissioners may determine upon. It was at first thought advisable to allow each county to furnish something particularly commemorative of the deeds of the soldiers of each county, but that idea was abandoned for want of space, and for other reasons. We will build the monument first, and then there will be time for the commissioners or the State to fill out these tablets, but I think you can rest assured that nothing will be placed thereon except what pertains to the soldiers and sailors of Indiana, and that shall be strictly impersonal. As to the figures "1840-5" and "1811-5," placed upon the upper bronze astragal which you mention in your call, I can see nothing objectionable with the design of the monument. The act of the Legislature making the appropriation does not designate any particular wars or battles which the soldiers or sailors must have been in. Any Indiana soldier or sailor who ever obeyed the call of his country to fight her battles or defend her flag may consider himself commemorated by this great patriotic structure, whether he left his mortal body lying in the trenches around Vicksburg, upon the heights of Gettysburg, or in the chaparral of Mexico. The gallant soldier of the war for the Union in 1861-5 is not so forgotten as you would have us believe. Hoosiers of 1848-9 from a participation of the glorious commemoration of Indiana heroes. Such was the sentiment breathed in every sentence of the speeches made by the distinguished men who participated in laying the corner-stone of the monument—nobly those of Generals Manion and Corbin, the sole representatives of the occasion. These speeches were published in the newspapers of the day without criticism, and were published in record form by the board of commissioners, as the sentiment which should inspire the work from foundation to turret. While these figures are not inappropriate, I now believe that not one of them should appear upon the monument, for certainly the great work of art speaks for itself, from every bronze, and from every stone.

T. W. BENNETT.

RICHMOND, July 8.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES

Will Continue the Sale of New York Excursion Tickets Until July 15, Inclusive.

At rate of \$15 for the round trip. Return limit Sept. 15. Stop-over allowed at Philadelphia and Corbin, the sole representatives of the occasion.

There is no reason why an exceptionally large quantity of tomatoes, canned or otherwise, should not be exported from

the country to Great Britain during the coming season. For some years, many hundred of tons have been annually exported from the Canary Islands to Great Britain, but we now learn that for several months the tomato plants in the islands have been attacked with disease, the result being that the produce has proved in many instances quite unfit for transportation. "Every endeavor" we are told "has been made to localize the mischief, but without success," and it is reported that crops in all parts of the island are seriously affected, and that growers view the prospect of the approaching season with considerable apprehension.

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